

THE ROANOKE DAILY TIMES.

VOL. XIV.—No. 320.
PRICE THREE CENTS.

ROANOKE, VA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1895.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Virginia: Fair; westerly winds.

ARKANSAS TROOPS ARE READY

And the Governor Will Use Them, if Necessary.

If the Fight Is Not Called Off a Time Will Be Set for Moving the Militia to Hot Springs—The Matter of Paying the Expenses Much Debated—The Governor's Authority Questioned.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 16.—Colonel Hollenberg, commanding the First Regiment, Arkansas Guards, issued orders last night to every company in his regiment to hold themselves in readiness, subject to a call to move to Hot Springs.

In an interview to-day Colonel Hollenberg said: "There is no secret about the matter. Orders have been sent to every company of white militia in the State, notifying them to move to Hot Springs on short notice. If the prize fight is not called off, a definite time for moving the militia to Hot Springs will be decided upon, and that time will be soon, as we do not propose to have any tricks played on us."

"If the militia goes to Hot Springs the expenses will be paid. I cannot say who will be responsible, but I will have the governor to show me on this point. If the managers of the fight continue in their determination to have the fight come off the militia will be called out and stop the fight."

"Whether the governor is right or wrong, if he sends the militia to Hot Springs the fight will be stopped. Just how the governor proposes to pay the expenses of the militia in the event they are called out to Hot Springs is not known. If Garland county calls for the militia, of course that county will be held responsible financially. If the governor calls out the soldiers on his own hook it is not known who will pay the militia's expenses, as the State has no money appropriated for this."

Speaking of this matter Judge Morris Cohn, one of the most prominent members of the Little Rock bar, said:

"The general impression among the bar, as I have always understood it, is that the governor is only authorized to call out the militia to suppress a misdemeanor or other riotous proceedings when called upon by the local authorities of the community in which such disturbances occur. Regular and proper administration of government contemplates that the county administrators shall be invested with the care of affairs, including the preservation of peace and order, and that this shall not be interfered with by any outside power unless called upon by the county authorities."

CHANCES FOR A FIGHT.

The Outlook For a "Mill" at Hot Springs Improving.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 16.—Whether the meeting of James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons shall occur at Hot Springs, October 31, is not decided, but from all indications the chances are now exceedingly favorable. Governor Clarke arrived on the noon train from Little Rock, and this afternoon he met the local committee together with the Garland county officers in private consultation, to which not a newspaper man was admitted.

An eager crowd awaited the result of the deliberations after the governor and Judge Duffie left the room in search of Judge D. B. Hudgins, of the Fourteenth judicial district, who is in the city, to consult with him about a disputed point of law.

Members of the conference, when button-holed, said that it had been agreed in the meeting that nothing occurred there was to be made public. From the best information that could be wormed out of the reluctant conferees, it is understood that the matter is to be left by the governor in the hands of the local authorities, in whom he has confidence to properly interpret the law and carry it out.

Pursuant to this, it is generally understood that, since Fitzsimmons has not appeared in this State as yet, and, therefore, Corbett cannot be made subject to arrest, to morrow O'Donnell and Maher, who are here, are to be arrested on a charge of conspiracy to break the peace. The exacted bond of \$5,000 will be refused, and a writ of habeas corpus sued out, which will come up for trial before Judge Leatherman at once, and his decision is to be considered as a test of whether there is a prohibitory law effecting prize fighting.

The governor himself says that no such law exists, and that Judge Hudgins confirms this opinion. This makes the prospect for an exhibition here seem exceedingly rosy.

WHAT FITZSIMMONS WANTS.

He Will Go Into the Ring to Whip Corbett or Get Whipped.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Oct. 16.—Martin Julian leaves this morning for New Orleans. From there he will go direct to Hot Springs fully prepared to carry out Fitzsimmons' part of the agreement with the Florida Athletic Club.

Both he and Fitzsimmons are very much surprised at the statement in Tuesday's papers at the change of the original agreement to a sparring exhibition with soft gloves. He indignantly denies that Fitzsimmons would engage in any such exhibition.

"Our contract with the Florida Athletic Club is for a fight to a finish," said Julian, "and the gloves are to be five ounces. We are ready to perform our part of the agreement, but Fitzsimmons is not going to enter any pugilistic hippodrome. If any one gets a ticket and Fitzsimmons goes into the ring they will see him whip or get whipped before he comes out."

Fitzsimmons said: "The proposed change of the rules is a fake. Such a show would not be of any credit to either Corbett or me. They are just using us to let the Florida Athletic Club sell more tickets and the citizens of

Hot Springs draw a crowd to town. Suppose the referee called the fight when Corbett had landed on me, or I had hit him, who would be champion? I came down here to fight Corbett, and all I want is the time and place."

THE MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

The Murdered Man a Resident of Washington Instead of Norfolk.

PETERSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—The mystery as to who murdered Wm. May Wood, who was found in an empty gondola at a late hour last night with his head horribly battered up, and who died at an early hour this morning, never having regained consciousness, remains as deep as the coroner's inquest as it did before it was held. As the hour for the inquest arrived crowds began to assemble on Courthouse Square. Coroner Leigh decided not to admit the public and only allowed one witness to appear before the jury at a time.

The testimony failed to throw any light upon the case. The members of the train crew were examined, but none of them knew how the man got in the car nor who assaulted him. It was shown that a number of tramps had been put off the train at Jerico tank, among whom were two sailors.

David M. Hess, of Washington, recognized the body as that of Wm. M. Wood, a resident of that city. He held a license as chief officer of an ocean steamship, and during the summer he sailed from Boston, Mass., to points near that city. The witness could not understand why the man should ride in a freight car, as he could have gotten money by asking for it.

At the conclusion of the evidence the jury brought in a verdict to the effect that Wm. May Wood came to his death from wounds on his head, inflicted by parties unknown.

The body was turned over by Coroner Leigh to David M. Hess, who will take the body to Washington on the 2:30 train to-morrow morning.

Wm. Brennan, Henry Turner and Adolph Lyon, the first two sailors and the last a German emigrant, were arrested tonight at the Union depot tonight on the charge of being implicated in the murder of Wood. Brennan hails from Connecticut and claims to be a sailor on the cruiser Minneapolis. Turner is from St. Louis and says he belongs aboard the Raleigh.

Both of these cruisers are at present in Hampton Roads. The men are dressed in the uniforms of United States marines. Lyons says he is from Germany and only met with Brennan and Turner in Suffolk on Tuesday.

Brennan made a statement to an Associated Press reporter this evening. He says that he and Turner had gotten leave of absence from their ships for three days and had overspent the time, as they both had been on a spree, and hearing that their ships were going to Brooklyn to coal, they decided to board a freight train at Norfolk, come to this city and steal a ride on a northern-bound freight.

They boarded a train at Norfolk on Tuesday evening and at Suffolk were joined by Lyon. When dark the train went on a siding, when a young looking white man came to the gondola and made them get off. He told the man that they were sailors and that unless they got to New York by Monday it would go hard with them. The man replied that it was against the rules of the company and insisted on them leaving the train.

They then went down the track and when the train started boarded it again. (This part of Brennan's statement bears out the testimony of Conductor Harding before the coroner's jury.)

They got off the train at Waverly and spent the night in the woods by a campfire. They went to Waverly yesterday and then walked to Disputanta, where they boarded a train and came to Petersburg.

They remained on the outskirts of the city until late and started to walk in, when they were arrested at the depot. Brennan says he did not see anyone else get on the train or off Tuesday night. He did not hear any struggle and never saw or heard of Wm. M. Wood.

Liquor Men Elect Officers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Liquor Men's Convention elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John Morrissey, of Syracuse, N. Y.; first vice-president, Richard Patterson, of Philadelphia; secretary, Robert J. Hall, of Chicago, re-elected; treasurer, J. W. Howard, of St. Louis. P. H. Nolan, formerly Eastern organizer for the association, was elected chief organizer. Frank O'Donnell, of North Carolina, was elected a member of the executive committee.

Informal Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—All the members of the Cabinet except Secretary Morton and Postmaster General Wilson gathered at the White House at noon to-day in answer to a summons from the President, and the first informal Cabinet meeting for several months was held, probably for the purpose of enabling the Cabinet officers to report to the President the state of business in their departments.

French Exposition of 1900.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The State Department has received from Ambassador Patenotre, of France, the invitation of the French republic to take part in the French exposition of 1900, which is to usher in the twentieth century. The invitation is in French and is quite long, giving full information of the scope and organization of the project.

Lynchburg Man Assigns.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 16.—S. W. Gerhart, a prominent dry goods merchant, filed a deed of assignment to-day, with Morton G. Lovering, of Philadelphia, as trustee. The preferred creditors are Hood, Faulkner & Co., of Philadelphia, for \$14,930.40.

Six Hundred Killed.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 16.—An explosion occurred to-day on a steamship at Kung Pail, near Kinkow. The steamship was loaded with troops, and it is reported that 600 of them were killed.

A MOB'S TERRIBLE VENGEANCE

Fearful Fate of Jefferson Ellis, a Negro Rapist.

His Ears and Fingers Cut Off and Other Mutilations Inflicted—He Was Then Hanged, After Which His Head Was Severed From His Body With Pocket Knives—The Crimes He Committed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Jefferson Ellis, the rapist, was hanged to a telegraph pole at 10:40 this morning by 350 men within 200 yards of the scene of his crime. Before hanging the man the mob cut off both of his ears and all of his fingers and mutilated him in a horrible manner. The mob, with their prisoner, reached the home of his victim, Miss Pator, soon after midnight. The young woman identified him as her assailant. As soon as this was done an armed squad of men took Ellis from Constable Farrow and started with him for the pike, where the public road crosses the Louisville and Nashville.

A big fire had been built at the place and around it the mob had gathered in a circle. The handcuffed negro was made to kneel before the fire. The leaders of the mob told Ellis to pray, but he only looked at them in a stupid manner. Being told he was about to die he raised his voice in a negro hymn. By the time he had finished the fiercer element were in complete control of the mob. Cries of "burn him" were heard on all sides. Even this fearful fate would have been mercy to the negro, as subsequent events proved. Amid the shouts of the mob a man jumped to the negro's side with a drawn knife in his hand.

"Cut off his ears," they cried. "Give me a finger," shouted one man. "I want a thumb," cried another. The better element in the crowd drew off at this time and said they were not in favor of doing anything but hanging the negro. Their protests were not noticed. Being urged on by the farcest in the crowd, the man with the knife cut off the negro's right ear and held up the bleeding trophy in full view of the crowd.

The negro screamed, but his other ear was cut off a few moments later. The mob became madder at the sight of this work, and those who were mutilating the negro found ample encouragement. They next cut off all of his fingers, and, tearing away part of his clothing, they mutilated him in a horrible manner.

The negro was covered with blood and his head looked like it had been scalped. The mob was not even then willing to end the negro's agony. They made him stand up so all the crowd could see him. Finally, fully thirty-five minutes after the torture of the negro began, a rope was put around his neck. The telegraph pole was seventy-five feet away. The rope was a very long one. The free end was taken by a man who quickly climbed the telegraph pole and threw it over the arm. The crowd jerked the negro to the foot of the pole and while the mob shouted the bleeding and mutilated form of the negro was swung to the cross arm.

The negro was lowered to the ground and his head was cut from his body with pocket knives. The noose was then put over the feet and the headless body was again swung up. It is intended to send the head to the family of the little girl the negro attempted to assault last Saturday in Mississippi. A placard was put on the negro's body bearing these words: "Death to the man who cuts him down before 6:30 this evening."

No doubt the injunction of the mob will be obeyed to the letter, and the passengers on the Louisville and Nashville trains to-day may see the horrible sight. The point where the lynching occurred is a cross road called Clifton Summit. The mob dispersed after doing its work.

Jefferson Ellis, on the afternoon of October 5, criminally assaulted Miss Bettie Prater in the presence of the latter's two little sisters. He escaped from a mob which had gathered to lynch him that night, but he was pursued unrelentingly until he was captured Monday near Mount Pleasant Miss. He confessed to the assault upon Miss Prater, to the outrage and murder of a Mrs. Wilcox, of the same neighborhood, two years ago, and to an attempted assault upon a little girl in Mississippi while he was trying to escape from the mob.

Russia Forces Japan to Terms.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—Advises by mail from Tokio, Japan, dated September 27, to the Associated Press, state that Japan has been forced to comply with Russia's demand for a speedy withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Liao Tung. France and Germany joined in the demand and the Japanese government was in no position to defy three European powers. The announcement of Russia's purpose took Japan by surprise. This proceeding has caused renewed bitterness in Japan against Europeans. The Japanese also charge their own ministry with conniving at the nation's dishonor.

The Thunderer Speaks.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Times this morning declares, in an editorial, that no change has occurred in the Venezuelan question sufficing to bring it within the scope of the Monroe doctrine. "It is begging the question," says the Times, "to assume that the British claim is for fresh territory. The British case rests wholly upon the vindication of our original right."

Spanish Losses.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—It is officially announced that since the beginning of the campaign against the insurgents in Cuba the Spanish forces have lost one brigadier general, twenty-six superior officers, 159 other officers and 1,811 soldiers, who have either died of disease or have been killed by the enemy.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

Still Wrestling With the Miscegenation Problem—Senator Tillman Sat Upon

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 16.—The South Carolina constitutional convention re-assembled to-day. The negro co-habitation question again came up and the whole question was recommitted, when the convention took a recess. The provision under consideration declares that it shall be unlawful for any white person to marry with any person having negro blood in his or her veins, and provides for the punishment of co-habitation by the legislature.

An amendment was introduced this morning excepting from the provisions of the law those people in the State who, although they have a slight intermixture of negro blood, have the status of white people. There is much difference of opinion as to what is best to be done about this class, and consequently the committee was instructed to bring in another provision, which it is hoped, will meet the approval of everybody.

The rest of the day was spent in discussing the legislative committee's report, the principal action being the rejection of a provision preventing legislators and judges from being candidates for any other office and preventing the legislature from passing special laws as to corporate towns, or as to county governments, making such laws general in their application.

Senator Tillman introduced a resolution providing for the holding of another constitutional convention in 1916, and every twenty years thereafter. This was defeated by a vote of 65 to 47.

The night session of the constitutional convention was devoid of special interest, except that in the discussion of the bill of rights the convention struck out the section declaring that the right of suffrage should not be abridged on account of race color or previous condition, and the section declaring that neither slavery nor involuntary slavery should exist in the State, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

It was urged that both of these questions were covered fully by provisions in the United States constitution and as nothing could be put in the State constitution contrary to that instrument, the insertion of these two sections was surplusage. The negro members tried to get an aye and nay vote on striking them out, but they could not get the necessary ten members to back them in the demand.

A few members wanted to retain the sections, as they believed it would do no harm to reiterate the principles contained in them, but an overwhelming majority on a viva-voce vote struck out the sections.

There was a good deal of discussion on the section providing for "free and open elections." Senator Tillman wanted to strike out the section and let the suffrage committee deal with the question. The consideration of the section was postponed until the suffrage question was disposed of, and it has been made a special order for next Tuesday.

DISASTROUS COLLISION.

Several Persons Killed and Injured Near Altoona, Pa.

ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 16.—Two men were killed, one fatally and several slightly injured this morning in a collision on the Martinsburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad. The wreck occurred between the Martinsburg mixed train, hauling milk, and Altoona shop workmen and a water train, a mile west of this city. The collision completely demolished both locomotives and derailed several of the tanks. The passenger cars kept the track.

The casualties are as follows: W. F. Good, of Henrietta, fireman of the Martinsburg train, was killed instantly; J. Q. Woodring, of Tyrone, front brakeman of the water train, had both legs cut off and head crushed; David Arthur, of Altoona, engineer of the Martinsburg train, was badly scalded and injured internally, cannot recover; Henry Blackburn, engineer of the water train, seriously, but not fatally, hurt; William Jones, of Burkett Station, a passenger, was thrown through a door and painfully injured; Benjamin Weyandt, of Roaring Spring, a passenger, was badly cut about the arms.

Western Union Officers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—At a meeting of the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which was held at the company's office, 195 Broadway, to-day the following officers were re-elected: General Thomas T. Eckert, president and general manager; John Van Horn, Robert Cowry, George J. Gould and J. B. Van Every, vice-presidents; J. B. Van Every, auditor; A. R. Brewer, secretary; R. H. Rochester, treasurer; Thomas F. Clark, assistant to the president, and George H. Fearons, general attorney. J. B. Van Every, who has heretofore been acting vice-president was made auditor.

Head Crushed to Pulp.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 16.—John Johnson, the mate on the steam dredge Alabama, at work on the Savannah river, was killed this morning. His head was caught between a spud and the side of the dredge and crushed to a pulp. Johnson was a resident of Brunswick, Ga.

Carriage Builders' Convention.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 16.—At to-day's session of the Carriage Builders' National Convention Henry Tinkon, of St. Louis, was elected president. C. O. Wrenn, of Norfolk, Va., was elected vice-president.

A Newspaper Man's Fatal Leap.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 16.—Aurice Perkins, a well-known newspaper man and artist, jumped from an upper window in the City Hospital this afternoon, and was fatally injured.

The Murdered Queen's Body Found.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 16.—A dispatch received from Seoul says that the body of the murdered queen of Korea has been found.

The United States Government reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

THE VEXED QUESTION SETTLED

Turkey Accepts the Plan for Armenian Reforms.

The Governors and Vice-Governors of Certain Provinces Are to be Christian or Mussulman as the Inhabitants Prefer, But Either the Governor or Vice-Governor is to be a Christian.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16.—Said Pasha has accepted the scheme for reform in Armenia, drawn up by Great Britain, France and Russia, and it now awaits the signature of the sultan. The scheme is almost identical with the proposals of last May, which are in substance that the governors and vice-governors of Van, Erzeroum, Sivas, Bitlis, Khartut and Trebizond be Christian or Mussulman, according to the inclination of the population, but either the governor or vice-governor is to be a Christian, and the appointments are to be confirmed by the powers.

Local and state officials are to collect the taxes and enough money is to be retained before it is forwarded to Constantinople to pay the expenses of local administration. Complete changes will be made in the judicial system, torture will be abolished, the prisons will be under surveillance, the police will be controlled by the Christian and Turks alike, and the laws against compulsory conversion to Islamism will be strictly enforced.

The ambassadors of the powers expect that the whole question will be finally settled during the course of the week by the promulgation of an imperial decree. Contrary to general expectation, the high commissioner, who will be charged with the execution of this scheme, will be a Christian. This was the hardest pill for the porte to swallow, and for a long time it threatened to bring about the most serious complications.

Regarded as Virtually Settled.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The British foreign office, in addition to a dispatch from Sir Philip Currie, the ambassador of Great Britain at Constantinople, announcing that Said Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, had completed the scheme for reform in Armenia drawn up by Great Britain, France and Russia, is in receipt of an unofficial telegram announcing that the Armenian question is virtually settled.

England Seriously Considering It.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The representative of the Associated Press in this city has obtained from the best source the following statement as to the state of the Venezuelan question: The United States ambassador, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, presented a long note to the Marquis of Salisbury on the Venezuelan question, some weeks ago, stating at length the views of the United States Government and the rules and policy by which they guided such questions arising between a European government and an American republic. Up to the present no reply has been given, and since it advances a doctrine of such great importance and wide application, the matter will engage the serious attention of the British government for some time.

Southern Railroads Representatives.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Representatives of the Southern railroads and their branches held another meeting to-day at the Waldorf behind closed doors. It is understood that Messrs. Scott, of the Georgia road; Clyde, of the Clyde Steamship Line, and Carsons, of the South Carolina and Georgia road, who refused yesterday to sign the new freight agreement, are still holding out. Strong efforts are being made to secure their signatures.

Decided Not to Pay Dividends.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 16.—The directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railway decided not to pay dividends on common stock for the six months ending June 30 last. They issued a statement saying that the earnings for that period exceeded 2 1/2 per cent., but that they deem it advisable to hold them for many purposes.

The W. C. T. U. Convention.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—The programme for the coming national convention of the W. C. T. U. in this city was announced this morning. Among the notable events will be a brief address by General Neal Dow on Friday afternoon.

A French Band of Insurgents.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—According to a dispatch received from Havana a fresh band of insurgents has appeared at Bermeja, province of Matanzas. It is added that the insurgents have burned several houses at Salamanca.

New Englanders at Fredericksburg.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Oct. 16.—Hon. Josiah Quincy was here to-day making investigations in the interest of New England parties interested in industrial development in Fredericksburg.

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Don't you need an Automizer? We have them from 50c up.

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I invite inspection and

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